

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.  
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE OF GEORGETOWN.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF OUT OF THE STREETS. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, with new features. Matinee at 1 1/2.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE NEW DRAMA OF LADIES. Matinee at 1 1/2.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—Matinee at 1—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—MATILDA HERON AS CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—THE RIVAL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—GRILLPARZER'S TRAGEDY, MELODIA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CHIMNEY SHIELD; OR, SYMPHONY OF THE RAINBOW. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, 40, LUCETTA, BORGIA.

KIRBY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BUREAUQUE, 40.—BARDER, 50.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, SINGING, DANCING, 40.

TONY PARTORS OPERA HOUSE 311 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALION, NEGRO MINSTRELS, 40. Matinee at 2 1/2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 814 Broadway.—THE GRAY ORIGINAL LINDSAY AND VALENTINE COMPANY. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.

DORWORTH HALL, 205 Broadway.—THE CELEBRATED SINGING BLITZ. Matinee at 2.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, 23d street, corner of Eighth avenue.—NEGROV'S HERRICKSON. Matinee at 2.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—FALLON'S STRETCHERS. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE RED SCARF.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—THE POST BOY, OR THE SABBATHDAY PARTY.

ALLMANIA HALL, No. 18 East Sixteenth st.—LECTURES—SANTA AND MAN.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, October 17, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, October 15.

The Spanish Junta will decree the holding of parliamentary elections in the colonies, slaves being excluded from voting. The Colonial Deputies will propose to Cortes a plan for the abolition of slavery. The free schools of the kingdom are open. The estimates for public works are reduced by half. Captain Lalo, of the navy, is appointed to the command of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific. Food was more plentiful and cheaper in Spain. French reports state that Prim is intriguing for supreme power, and that Espartero will oppose his plans when he goes to Madrid.

The London Times busies its writers in giving advice to Minister Burlingame and the members of the Chinese Embassy. The bulletin in the Bank of France decreases largely in the week.

Consols 97 1/2. Money, Five-twentieths, 7 1/2 in London and 7 1/2 in Frankfurt. Paris Bourse strong. Cotton quiet and steady in Liverpool, with middling uplands at 10 1/4. Breadstuffs easier. Provisions without marked change.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The proposed movement of the democracy, chronicled in our Washington despatches yesterday, is still on the carpet. Belmont and Tilden, of the Executive Committee, have published a card denouncing it. Many newspapers in the South and West have taken up the cry and favor the movement with a diversity of opinions as to the proper substitute. The Albany Argus rejects the suggestion for a change altogether, and other parties in the West denounce the World for its proposition as a deserter, and as having sold out to the bondholders. Several leading democrats favor the nomination of the republican ticket entire, while others believe in nominating Grant, at least, and making his election unanimous.

The national Congress met yesterday for about five minutes. There were present, in the Senate, Vice President Wade and three Senators, and in the House Speaker Colfax and nine members. Prayers were offered, the resolution providing for the session and a further adjournment was read, and both Houses were declared adjourned until November 10.

The return judges in Philadelphia commenced their work yesterday, but could not finish on account of no returns being received from three districts in the First ward, and also on account of a mandamus from the Court of Common Pleas. The democratic majority is about 1,400. Four of the five Congressmen from the city are democrats. In Indiana the election of a republican governor over Hendricks by 1,500 majority is conceded by the democrats.

Solicitor Buckley is anxious to continue his investigation into the alleged revenue frauds on the part of Commissioner Rollins and Deputy Commissioner Harland, and for that purpose recently applied to Secretary McCulloch for the necessary funds. The Secretary returned answer that he knew of no fund on which he could draw for the purpose. The President is said to be dissatisfied with this reply of the Secretary, as two thousand dollars from some source has already been paid out by Solicitor Buckley in the prosecution. Commissioner Rollins, among other things, has charged the Solicitor with a violation of the revenue laws in failing to impart his knowledge of the alleged frauds to his superior officer—that is, to Mr. Rollins, who was himself the principal defendant. Buckley, on being arraigned on this charge before Secretary McCulloch was acquitted.

Telegraphic advices from Hayti state that the revolutionists have had bitter discussions among themselves, three of the prominent leaders having been proclaimed President by their respective troops. Sabinas was gaining ground.

From Havana it is stated by official announcement that an encounter had taken place between a band of insurgents and the Spanish troops at Tunas, in which the former were defeated.

The steamer Hepler left Memphis recently with 4,000 stand of arms among her cargo, intended, it is said, for the negroes in Arkansas. While she was wading twenty-five miles below forty men appeared in disguise, seized the boat and threw the arms into the river. They then disappeared in the woods.

The people of Paterson, N. J., believe in having a peaceable canvass, and show their belief by their votes. Some one, unknown, threw a stone at a republican procession on Monday evening and struck a Mr. Waite, a prominent republican, who was marching in the ranks. Rewards of about \$1,500 were immediately offered for the arrest of the ruffian who threw the stone, of which \$200 is offered by the Democratic Club and \$250 by Colonel Rafferty, the democratic candidate for Congress. In addition to all this the democrats have decided to nominate Mr. Waite for the Assembly.

A factious lady in Baltimore, perhaps gone insane over the contemplation of Director Delmar's and Mr. Atkinson's conflicting statistics, has forwarded two cents to the Treasury, the interest on which, she claims, will pay off the public debt in a thousand years and thereby save us the crime of repudiation.

Major General Hooker, in consequence of his in-

capacity for active service by reason of wounds and sickness, has at his own request been retired with his full rank.

THE CITY.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America was in session yesterday, and disposed of an important amendment to the constitution of the Church by adopting it as it came from the committee. It relates to the division of dioceses and the creation of new bishoprics under less restrictions than heretofore. A suggestive resolution, believed to have a hostile bearing toward the case of Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., was sought to be tabled, but unsuccessfully, and it was referred to the Committee on Canons. The Convention meets again to-day.

A tidal phenomenon was observed at Hell Gate on Thursday, when the tide, according to experienced pilots, was stronger than it has been for the last twenty years.

Wormald and O'Baldwin had made arrangements yesterday to have their long-expected fight out on Riker's Island; but the police arrested O'Baldwin and his trainer during the day, and they were held in bonds of \$1,000 to keep the peace for one year. Mr. Felix Larkin was as their security, and they were released, but the fight is now believed to be off for a year at least. Wormald is still at large.

The Griswold and Cornell campaign club held a mass meeting last evening at their headquarters, Madison square. Addresses were made by John L. Thomas, of Maryland, Henry Le Bau and others.

In the United States Commissioners Court yesterday, before Commissioner Osborn, John D. McHenry was brought up for examination on the charge of perjury preferred against him in connection with the testimony given by him in the case of the United States against Commissioner Rollins and others, and in which he was the principal witness for the prosecution. The government closed the testimony for the prosecution with the exception of the evidence to be given by Mr. Rollins who is supposed to appear on Friday next, till which time the case stands adjourned. On one of the charges in which the evidence was all in, the ball of the defendant was raised from \$2,000 to \$5,000.

The Inman line steamship City of London, Captain Brooks, will leave pier 45 North river at one P. M. to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the post office at twelve M. The National line steamship Denmark, Captain Thompson, will sail from pier 31 North river at three P. M. to-day, 17th inst., for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The steamship Iowa, Captain Heddeworth, of the Anchor line, will leave pier 20 North river at twelve M. to-day (Saturday) for Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land passengers, &c.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, will leave pier 50 North river at half-past eight o'clock this (Saturday) morning, for Brest and Havre. The French mail will close at the post office at six A. M.

The Merchants' line steamship United States, Captain Norton, will sail from pier 12 North river, at three P. M. to-day, 17th inst., for New Orleans direct. The Black Star line steamship Huntville, Captain Cromwell, will sail from pier 13 North river, at three P. M. to-day, for Savannah, Ga.

The steamer San Jacinto, Captain Atkins, will leave pier 36, North river at three o'clock P. M. to-day for Savannah, Ga.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Colonel George E. Church is at the St. Nicholas Hotel, just returned from a three thousand mile journey through the heart of South America.

Colonel James Spencer, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Major Pauline Cushman, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General C. G. Sawtelle, of the United States Army; Count Richard de Berge, of Barcelona, Spain; General Falcia, Secretary of Lima; D. R. Carter, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dufford Jennings and J. P. Pringle Smith, of Charleston, S. C., are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Mr. J. Queale and A. Queale, of St. Croix, Danish W. I., are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Rev. A. M. Randolph, of Baltimore, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Reverend E. Appleton, of Pennsylvania, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Present Crisis and the Future of the Democracy.

When the democratic leaders who manipulated the Tammany Convention threw away the golden opportunity they enjoyed to cast off the deadweight of copperheadism that had clung to them like the Old Man of the Sea during the rebellion, and to strike out unencumbered in the new path marked out by the great consequences of the war, every intelligent politician foresaw that the people would repudiate their candidates and platform as certainly as they repudiated the platform and candidates of the Chicago Convention in 1864. It was a virtual surrender of the living issues of the day and a return to the old conflict between loyalty and disloyalty, between a united country and a Mexicanized territory. The democracy, as a party, although dissatisfied with the policy of their leaders, and stunned at first by the unexpected action of the Convention, remained true to their organization and entered upon the campaign with commendable energy and courage. They fought well on the desperate fields of Vermont and Maine. In Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania they displayed a determination and vigor seldom excelled in a political contest. But what the folly of their Convention had commenced the stupidity of their organs had completed, and they fell before their victorious opponents as the forces of Lee fell before the conquering army of Grant in the Wilderness. The result of the recent elections makes clear to every man's mind what was already foreseen by many and reduces the election of the republican candidates in November to a mere formality.

This is a crisis in the affairs of the democratic party; but what is to be done? The selfish politicians who controlled the Tammany Convention and forced the democracy into their present unfortunate position, and the organs whose stupidity completed the work of self-destruction, are demanding a change of front in the face of a victorious enemy. They call upon Seymour and Blair to strike their colors and to resign in favor of some other candidates. No more suicidal policy could be suggested by the worst enemy of democracy. It would fall to demoralize the republican party, which is now thoroughly united and flushed with victory, while it would divide and distract the democratic forces and utterly annihilate the organization. Its impracticability is its least embarrassing feature; but even this would present insurmountable difficulties. What sane man would consent to stand in the breach at the eleventh hour and offer himself as a sacrifice to the blunders and follies of the democratic leaders? If Seymour could be induced to decline after with as much readiness as before nomination, is it conceivable that Chief Justice Chase would sacrifice his high reputation by becoming the makeshift candidate of a party that refused him a vote in their Convention? Is it probable that McClellan would allow himself to be used as a tool and consigned to defeat more ignominiously than that of 1864? If Pendleton should be willing to accept the second place on the ticket he aspired to head and to sacrifice his prospects in the future, is it likely that the indomitable and fearless Blair would consent to be tossed

backwards and forwards like a shuttlecock by a handful of scheming politicians? If all these difficulties could be overcome what power could hold the democratic forces together and turn them over from one set of candidates to another in the midst of a heated campaign? It is not surprising that the announcement of so wild a scheme should be attributed to the most sordid motives, and should excite intense indignation in the minds of the untainted democracy.

There is nothing left for the democrats but to fight on under the leaders chosen for them by their Convention, win or lose. Their true policy is to concentrate all their strength upon conservative members of Congress and upon members of the State Legislatures, so as to insure if possible the election of conservative United States Senators. Their large vote shows that they are a party not to be despised, and if they can secure over two-thirds of the House of Representatives they will hold a power over legislation that will entitle them to recognition and respect. The Southern States are coming back into the Union under radical reconstruction; but before another Presidential election rolls round they will be reorganized solidly as democratic States. Seymour was not the choice of the democracy, and his nomination was a fraud upon the masses of the party. His defeat will shut out a crowd of hungry politicians from the enjoyment of the spoils for another four years; but it will leave the organization in a healthy condition and clear the way for a more desirable success in the future. A strong opposition is always beneficial, whatever party may be in power. To the helplessness of the democratic minority in Congress may be attributed the excesses of the radicals for the past two or three years. We insist, therefore, that Seymour and Blair should remain in the field, and that the democracy should make the best fight they can in November. They may be left without a single State at their backs, but they will poll a respectable vote and make a better show in Congress than they have made for many years. It may be hard for the hungry politicians who are famishing for the spoils of office to find the doors of the Treasury shut in their faces, but the democratic masses, who fight for principles, can afford to wait. At all events, it appears certain that they will be compelled to do so for another four years at least.

**THE WHOLE HOG.**—The Manhattan Club politicians and some Western and Washington wisecracks have set their heads together and want Seymour and Blair to withdraw from the contest. But what are they going to do with their platform? If they desire to get rid of their candidates they must "go the whole hog" and throw their stupid platform overboard as well.

**Gold Fields in Africa.**

It appears from our Washington correspondence, published yesterday, that the United States Consul at Cape Town, South Africa, has informed the government of an extraordinary discovery of gold in Africa, and of the excitement prevailing in consequence. "Thousands are now flocking there in search of a new California," the Consul writes, though the distance from the British colony at the Cape of Good Hope to the gold fields is over a thousand miles and though it costs a hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars in specie to get there. There are two auriferous districts, and it is said "the gold fields are immense." From the position of these districts on the map, as indicated by the Consul's communication, they are outside the limits of any civilized or organized government, but lie near the northern border of the Dutch Trans Vaal republic. The President of that republic, it is reported, has annexed, by proclamation, a portion of the auriferous region, while the British flag flies over the settlements of the miners from Cape Colony. The specimens of gold received at Cape Town were very rich and the whole colony was in a state of the wildest excitement. This new gold region is the same in which valuable diamonds were found some time ago. Though the distance by land from Cape Town is over a thousand miles it is not more than two or three hundred miles from the eastern coast of Africa. The gold was discovered by Herr Carl Mauch, a German mineralogist, who first penetrated the country in 1864. And here we may remark that it is a curious fact that none of these gold fields are ever discovered or made known by the missionaries or by such clerical travellers as Dr. Livingstone, although they penetrate and explore further in new countries than any other people. They know of the gold fields, probably, but keep very dark about them, not willing to inform others of such treasures. It is to such honest Dutchmen as this mineralogist, Herr Carl Mauch, and Sutter, of California, that the world is indebted for the discoveries. The rush to the mines in South Africa will give the British another opportunity for extending their empire on that vast Continent. This movement, together with the conquest of Abyssinia, gives a remarkable impetus to British expansion over an entirely new and vast field. This may be the first step to the subjugation and occupation by England of the whole of South Africa. We have recommended the British to leave Eastern Asia, bordering the Pacific and Chinese Sea, to American influence and to make herself a great African Power. The time for doing this appears to have arrived. There is room for both the great Anglo-Saxon Powers in the way of progress and extending civilization—for England in India and Africa, and for the United States in Eastern Asia. Let each fulfill its destiny without conflict with one another in the race of progress, commerce and civilization.

**THE DRAWBACKS.**—Monsieur Mantellini has discovered that the great drawbacks to the democracy in these late elections were:—

First—Blair's Broadhead letter.

Second—Blair.

Third—Wade Hampton and such.

The remedy proposed is to get Mr. Belmont's National Executive Committee together and try the Japanese experiment of harikari upon the democracy, or to throw up the sponge in the third round in hauling off Seymour and Blair.

**TOO FAR BACK.**—In lieu of the Tammany democratic platform the kitchen clique at Washington propose the constitution of 1789. Can a party go forward in going backward?

The Commerce of the Amazon Valley—The Empire and the Republics.

For years past there has been a great struggle going on between the two systems of government existing in South America. Imperialism, with tremendous advantages of geographical position, has been able to gain ground in material prosperity, while a boldly adopted policy of stirring up civil strife in some States and crushing the advancement of others by exclusivism has placed Brazil so far in the van that intrigue now gives place to war in carrying out any measure deemed of interest to the empire, as witness the outrageous assault upon Paraguay. But the Paraguay war brought one advantage to the commerce of the world; for Brazil, to be consistent, was forced to decree the opening of the Amazon September 7, 1867. Previous to this time the republics at the head waters of this river had been forced with their trade up one slope of the Andes and down the other to and from the Pacific Ocean, almost despairing of national existence in the vain struggle to pour their unrivalled wealth into the commercial marts of the world through this unnatural channel. The whole of their importations have passed for centuries the very mouth of the river which waters the greater part of their territory and have doubled Cape Horn at an immense loss of time and money to the trade of the world.

We accuse Brazil of having stood in the way of the development of half of the Western Continent. Not satisfied with having shut up the great States on the Upper Amazon, she has pushed to the southwest and threatens to dominate the great valley of the Rio de la Plata. Uruguay lies torn and bleeding under her feet. The Argentine Republic, through a foul treaty of alliance, has almost committed national suicide, and on the Plata valley there only stands savage little Paraguay, imbued from man to woman and babe with the knowledge that they are fighting the battle of all South America in their heroic struggle against the negro hordes of Brazil.

When the empire could no longer, in the face of civilization, hold the whole Amazon valley in its grasp, could no longer force four republics to shove their products up the vast inclined plane of the Andes instead of allowing them an egress downward to the sea, and decreed the opening of the great valley, it gave immediate life to a vast territory. Peru, on the instant, despatched a large party of engineers to map her whole eastern district. Bolivia, with its entire population of two millions of people, lying in the Amazon valley, looked to the Orient. Her canoe fleets started down stream, and now deliver their freights at the mouth of the Amazon, at the very doors of the commercial world, at half the price per ton via the Pacific. England, France and Holland immediately offered to put steamers on the three thousand miles of navigable Bolivian waters. The two former nations, which have heretofore absorbed nearly the whole European trade of that country, were fully alive to the importance of holding the key to the commerce of the whole Amazon valley. Bolivia, however, despite all her European trade relations, has chosen to link her commercial destinies to those of the Great Republic. The extraordinary concession for this purpose, which we publish to-day, throws into the hands of the United States a new East Indies and opens a vast field for American enterprise. It gives us the commercial control of the head waters of the mightiest river in the world, and consequently the commercial domination of its two million five hundred thousand square miles of territory of unsurpassed fertility, teeming with wonderful productions. As our correspondent remarks, "the immediate rolling of forty thousand tons of freight up the Amazon, and the return of an equal if not greater amount, will give new life to that king of valleys."

We warn Brazil that in our development of this trade she must not stand in our way. We have already wiped out one empire on the northern half of our Continent; we may be obliged to wipe out the one existing on the southern half, providing that the republics of South America do not undertake the work themselves as something absolutely necessary to their national existence. Brazil never belonged to the Continent. It is a thing of Europe. It is an Old World stumbling block representing the ideas of the sixteenth century side by side with those of the nineteenth, which it is constantly clashing. Give us a republic in Brazil, and, as France said of her pet Mexican empire, "she will commence a glorious march to a brilliant future." The Continent will then become more homogeneous, and new laws in conformity with altered circumstances will shape greater and better destinies for South America. We have enough of theoretical rule to the south of us. What they want there is the material civilization which, in this age, forces nations, despite themselves, into the track of good government. Bolivia is the first to enter upon this track by appealing to the energy of the United States to navigate her rivers and infuse activity into her valleys. We listen to her appeal, and up the Amazon we will extend our arms towards her.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—That of Barlow's ready reckoner. In ciphering Seymour and Blair in he has ciphered himself out.

**THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.**—Our cable despatches from London of yesterday's date indicate that the plan agreed upon between Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley for a settlement of the Alabama claims is based on the formation of a mixed commission, which will assemble in session in London and examine and pass "on all claims preferred by English and American citizens." This mode of adjustment is not required, and, if attempted, will prove useless, by delay and cost, in the premises. It is founded on the idea first thrown out by the British Cabinet and which was so distasteful to the American people at the moment. Minister Johnson has, or ought to have, his bill of claims in his pocket. Let him present it and collect the amount. If England is not ready to pay it just now we can afford to wait. Where do the "claims of English citizens" come from? In consequence of the depredations of the Alabama, of course. So it appears we are expected to pay for defending ourselves at our own risk and cost.

**A LESSON FROM McCLELLAN.**—His change of base by a flank movement from the line of the Chickahominy swamps.

Spain and the Emperor Napoleon.

The revolution which has been effected in Spain is one of the most wonderful revolutions which has been effected in the history of any nation. Never was a revolution more complete. Never was a revolution at all approaching it in completeness accomplished with so much ease and in so brief a space of time. Events have marched with such rapidity that the Spain of to-day at first sight seems to be removed by many generations from the Spain of some weeks ago. Politically, it appears, as well as religiously, nations may be born in a day. Spain, but yesterday one of the most downtrodden of nations, is now in the very front ranks of freedom—that is to say, if the edicts of a provisional junta have anything to do with freedom. No provisional government, certainly, has ever done more in the same brief space of time. Freedom of the press, the right of public meeting, the abolition of the Order of the Jesuits, the threatened confiscation of all ecclesiastical property, the proclamation of the sovereignty of the people, and, of course, universal suffrage, the condemnation of slavery in the colonies, all taken together, reveal a spirit of liberality up to the highest requirements of the age, and an amount of activity and daring which has been seldom, if ever, surpassed. Our latest accounts show no abatement of the liberal spirit nor any falling away from the vigor and activity which have characterized the movement from the commencement. With a wonderful unanimity of sentiment all the centres of population and power have pronounced in favor of the revolution and declared themselves in harmony with the provisional government.

In spite, however, of all that has been done the immediate future of Spain is a subject of great anxiety to many. To republicans it is naturally cause of regret that the Junta should not have seen their way to recommend the experiment of a republic. There is no good reason, so far as Spain herself is concerned, why a republic should not have been tried. There are many good reasons why it should. It is becoming more manifest every day that in settling her own affairs Spain is under the necessity of consulting the feelings and interests of her neighbors. The hand of the Emperor Napoleon is now distinctly seen. Few who know anything of the matter have doubted his subtle interference from the outset; but the hand of the great schemer has been dexterously concealed. The truth is, this Spanish revolution has been a very godsend to the Emperor. It has already delivered him from the agony of a war panic without any sacrifice of dignity or the slightest loss of prestige. This, however, is not all. It is furnishing him with an opportunity of giving shape to his favorite idea of the unity of the Latin races.

We have had no such reconstructor as the Emperor Napoleon for many generations. He has not always been successful in exact proportion to his wishes, but his ideas have always had about them an air of magnificence and grandeur, and from some cause or other they have recommended themselves to the world beyond what was at one time deemed possible. If not the originator of the doctrine of nationalities he has at least been its most powerful apostle. On the basis of this truth he undertook the reconstruction of Italy. Italy did not, perhaps, take the precise shape which he wished it to take, but the establishment of the Italian kingdom and the all but complete unification of Italy gave a powerful impulse to another and grander unification—the unification of all the Latin races.

With a similar object in view he undertook the reconstruction of Mexico. His Mexican attempt, which was the result of gross miscalculation, proved a disastrous failure; and it is not to be doubted that it will be remembered by him to his dying day with shame and sorrow. Ere yet the final results of the Mexican blunder had become fully manifest the doctrine which he had so persistently promulgated and so effectively encouraged set Germany on fire. Under the able guidance of his disciple, Bismarck, the movement became too mighty for Napoleon to control, and the Germany of to-day is not precisely the Germany which, some few years ago, he desired and hoped it should become. Although, however, there has been failure in Italy, failure in Mexico, failure in Germany, it has not been all failure. There has, perhaps, been more success than the present generation is able to see; there has, certainly, been sufficient success to encourage him to persevere. The unity of the Latin races is not less a favorite idea with the Emperor than the Latinos on the American Continent must henceforward be left out of his plans. This Spanish revolution has furnished him with an opportunity which he is not the man to let slip. He is, we now know, in active correspondence with the provisional government. Between them it is arranged that Spain is not to be a republic. It is, we are told, to be a monarchy; but from the steps already taken it must be a monarchy in harmony with the sovereignty of the people and based on universal suffrage, and such a monarchy means an empire after the model of that of France. Who is to be the first Emperor of Spain is a question which time will soon answer. For the present it is comparatively unimportant. It is more important to reflect on the fact that, with the institutions of Spain, perhaps of the whole Iberian peninsula, assimilated to those of France, it will be less difficult for Napoleon, in the event of some forthcoming ruler proving himself incompetent, to link the destinies of the peninsula with those of France. There will be no reason for tolerating a bad ruler when an able one is so close at hand and so easily obtained. The complete unity of the Latin race on the European Continent will then be far removed from an accomplished fact.

**FOR SALE.**—We understand that the copperhead committee of the Manhattan Club offer for sale their two sleek and fat candidates for President and Governor, or they will exchange the same for votes for Congress and Assembly. Applications to be made at the Manhattan Club.

**ASKING TOO MUCH.**—The clique of the Manhattan Club in asking another declination from Seymour. He always declines before he is nominated, and as often as you like; but after nomination he is like Stanton—he "sticks."

Tickle Condition of France.

France lies very much in the same position to the revolutionary disturbances of Spain as Ecuador did to Peru in the late terrible convulsions of nature in that part of the world. The subterranean fire that agitated our country found vent in a neighboring one. The moral world is like the physical in the sympathy and contagion of great movements. The electric power of ideas cannot be arrested by the artificial barriers of States, any more than the internal fires or gases of the globe can. This has been seen in a remarkable manner in all the revolutions that have taken place during the last century. The American Revolution of 1776 was the precursor and the main cause of the first French revolution and of the upheaval of society and terrible wars that followed all over Europe. Similar effects were produced by the French revolutions of 1830 and 1848. Our late war, involving a political and moral revolution, has been followed by the present Spanish revolution, by the reform agitation in England and by a general movement in the Old World. Looking at these facts of history and at the nature of things, is it not evident that France and the Emperor Napoleon are in a ticklish condition from the revolutionary movements in Spain? The Pyrenees cannot stop the ideas that are fermenting in the peninsula. The French, and particularly those inhabiting the south of France bordering Spain, are a fiery and an impulsive people and love liberty. They are of the same Latin race and will no doubt feel strongly the impulse given to revolution across the border.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of the Spanish revolution to Spain herself—whether it ends in a republic or in a new and liberal monarchy—the effect upon France, and perhaps upon all Europe, will bring about a change, probably, in the existing state of things. Under such circumstances what will Louis Napoleon do? He may be in danger; for, though France has prospered in a material sense under his rule and through peace, the government is a despotism and the people are weighed down by taxation to support an immense military establishment and the greatest extravagance. With all the apparent prosperity of France it is only artificial. Sensible people know that the day must soon come when the enormous expenditures of the Napoleonic government must be paid for. Besides, the French chafe already under the repression of imperial despotism. Will Napoleon attempt to stem the tide of revolutions or will he endeavor to turn it aside by popular concessions or by engaging the French in foreign wars? The sentiment of military glory in France is as strong as the love of liberty, or stronger. The astute Emperor may try to amuse the French and save himself by appealing to the national vanity and march to the Rhine or make war in some other quarter. He will hardly venture to fight the revolution in Spain. In every point of view France and Napoleon are in a ticklish situation. Time alone can show what will be the result to him and to Europe from the movements in Spain.

**GAME TO THE LAST.**—It is reported from Washington that President Johnson is ready to relieve Seymour as the democratic candidate, and thinks the change would be a good move. What a pity they have not a little of Johnson's pluck among the bloated bondholders of the Manhattan Club!

Twenty-seven Places of Amusement in One Day.

Twenty-seven places of popular amusement, giving theatrical and musical entertainment, "advertise in the New York Herald" every day. Does anybody know where the Managers' Association is?

Some good, plain, outspoken criticism has had a healthier effect upon the theatrical business than all the maudlin puffery of the Bohemians. It has killed off the humbugs and opened the field to fair managerial enterprise. We have ourselves at different times smashed up at least a dozen attempts at opera—attempts based on the spirit of humbuggery. The last of our operatic victims was Maretzek, that melancholy perambulator of the prairies, who will, perhaps, return with a bleat opera in his pocket. We exposed properly the inequities of the naked drama, and it can no longer get together an audience. In this heyday of October there is no basely ballet before the public. We opposed Barnum, and he also is gone—either having no foothold in any city entertainment or compelled to respect public decency so far as to conceal under other names any interest he may have. All the managers of the Managers' Association are dead ducks, or, if vital still, heartily ashamed of themselves.

On the other hand, our efforts to cultivate public taste up to the best possible standard have enriched our dramatic annals with such splendid events as the Ristori season—have given our public almost a permanent property in that sublime tragic actress, Fanny Janauschek, and have stimulated the public to anticipate eagerly the completion of Edwin Booth's new theatre. More than this, they have encouraged richly the development of that rarest of birth provoking entertainments, *opera bouffe*. Those energetic and liberal managers, Grau and Bateman, hold in their career a splendid rivalry, all for the good of the public. Hitherto we must concede that Bateman has had rather the best of it, simply because he has more practically kept in view the true indication of the case.

What an entertainment of this sort must excite is laughter—true, fresh, irrepressible hilarity of spirit. Bateman, an old actor, knows this, and knows how to distinguish between actors and actresses that have in them the genius of fun. Grau does not know this so well. His artistic instinct is true, his perceptions accurate, hence he has a company of true artists and good singers; but he does not hit the mark so well, because what is wanted is not art nor music nor beauty, but "mirth that wrinkles care decides and laughter holding both his sides."

But between *opera bouffe* and the other entertainments of our city there is room enough to give Grau a wide field, if he will leave this staid burlesquing to Bateman and essay the refined, delightful and more strictly musical entertainment, comic opera. Let the history of "Crispino" attest what may be done here in that direction, even though French